

## The Introductory Rites

- A). -Upon entering the sanctuary we dip our fingers in a font containing Holy Water which is to first remind us of our baptism and secondly to show reverence for the house of the Lord and to bring us into a sense of worship.
- B). We begin with a hymn or psalm as the ministers and Priest enters, they approach the altar and kiss it in reverence of the sacrifice Christ paid for our salvation.
- C). The presider leads the people in the sign of the cross.
- D). The greeting follows as the presider proclaims the Lord's presence in the community.
- E) The Penitential Rite - we confess our sin, say we are sorry, and ask for prayers.
- F). The Gloria: A hymn of praise is generally said, (except during Advent and Lent).
- G). The Opening Prayer, also known as the Collect, Priest says a prayer.

## The Liturgy Of The Word

- A). **The First Reading:** - The first reading is mostly chosen from the Old Testament.
- B). **Responsorial Psalm:** A special phrase that is sung or prayed
- C). **The Second Reading** - This reading is chosen from the New Testament .
- D). **The Gospel Acclamation - Alleluia:** "Alleluia" means "Praise God!".
- E). **The Gospel Reading:** The Gospel is the climax (high point) of the liturgy of the word. Catholic faith teaches that in proclaiming the Gospel, Christ is truly present to the community. For this reason the community stands to witness to Christ's resurrection which allows him to be present to his people.
- F) **The Homily (or mini-sermon)** The Scriptures are not always easy to understand and apply to present life. The presider helps us to understand the words of the Gospel.
- G). **The Profession of Faith:** (the Creed): Explains our beliefs.

H). **General Intercessions (Prayers of the Faithful):** The people petition God for the needs of the Church, society, the parish, people in need, the sick and suffering, and those who have died.

## **The Liturgy Of The Eucharist**

**A). The Preparation of the Altar and the Gifts** - The gifts of bread and wine are placed at the back of the church before the service. The people then join in the giving their monetary (money) offerings in support of their community and it's various ministries (projects) . This collection is a real expression of support for your local community church.

After this in procession, people bring the bread and wine forward with the people's offerings.

**B) Prayer over the Gifts:** the celebrant says a prayer over the gifts.

**C) The Preface:** Begins with The Lord Be With You...And with Your Spirit

**D) Eucharistic Prayer:** The celebrant gives thanks to God and the "Holy, Holy, Holy" is sung or recited by the community.

**E) The Mystery of Faith:**

**When we eat this Bread and drink this Cup, we proclaim Your Death , O Lord, until come again.**

**F) The Memorial Acclamation**                      Christ has died, Christ is Risen, Christ will come again

**G) Communion Rite:** The Lord's Prayer opens this rite in the words and according to the model of Jesus.

**The Sign of Peace:** is offered.

**The Breaking of the Bread** is the third great action of the Eucharist. To the early Christians, sharing in one loaf was a symbol of unity and family.

Now the priest holds up the host and cup, inviting the community to come forward and receive.

Lord I am not worthy that you should enter my roof but only say the word and my soul shall be healed.

Process toward the altar to receive Communion.

**H) Prayer After Communion:**

After receiving Communion all return to their seats and spend the time in prayer. The priest then draws the prayers together in the Prayer after Communion.

## Concluding Rites

**A) Final Blessing:** The priest gives a final blessing. As at the beginning all trace the sign of the cross.

**B) The Dismissal:** sends us to bring the love we receive from the Lord to everyone we meet.  
. The word "Mass" comes from the ancient Latin dismissal, "Ite, missa est." (Go, it is sent).

